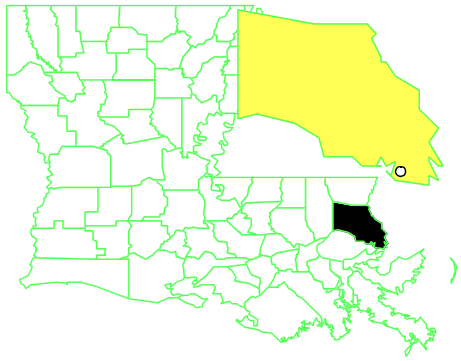
CENTRAL WOOD SUPERFUND SITE
East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

EPA Region 6
EPA ID# LAD008187940
State Congressional District: 6
Fact Sheet Updated: July 2004



SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: The 17 acre site is located in an unincorporated area in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The site is near the town of Slaughter, Louisiana. The site is divided by State Hwy 959.

Setting: The facility is an inactive and abandoned wood preserving facility that was in operation from the 1950s to 1991. The facility process included the use of creosote, copper oxide, chromic acid, and arsenic acid.

Population: There are 9 residential homes surrounding the northwest portion of the site

PRESENT STATUS AND ISSUES

- In 1995, EPA removed several structures on the site, disposed of materials in tanks, and removed surface soil near the main facility operations area from the site. In 1999, EPA determined the extent of the contamination and in April 2001, it finalized its cleanup plans.

- To cleanup the site, EPA will use a process called thermal desorption, http://www.epa.gov/tio/download/citizens/citthermal.pdf to clean 9,200 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment. EPA will also dispose of 19,060 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil and sediment and the remaining ash from the thermal desorption offsite. This cleanup will reduce the long-term health and environmental risks associated with the contaminated soil and sediments, and allow the site to be reused for residential and reuse purposes.

- In July 2000, EPA awarded a Superfund Redevelopment Initiative Grant to the East Feliciana Parish Police Jury in Clinton, Louisiana to help the community define redevelopment options for the site. The community has hired a private land design contractor to formulate a reuse plan, which will be completed and submitted to EPA by Summer 2003.

- In November 2003, EPA's contractors began demolition of the old structures and cleared the site. In April 2004, excavation and off-site shipment of contaminated soils began. In June 2004, the thermal desorption equipment began treatment of the creosote

contaminated soils prior to off-site disposal.

- Excavation, treatment and disposal of site soils is expected to be completed by August 2004.

Current Funding Status:

- Approximately $2.3 million has been spent to date for the 1995 emergency response action and the study and cleanup design activities.

- In Fiscal Year 2004, the site received $10 million to conduct cleanup work at the site.

EPA Funding Process:

EPA funds cleanup work at sites that fall into three categories: sites that pose immediate danger to human health, sites where specific cleanup projects have already begun, and sites with the highest relative risks to human health that are near-term construction completion candidate sites. Sites that fall into the first two categories receive the highest priority for funding. Sites in the third category receive funding based on the availability of funds, the relative risk to human health and the environment as determined in part by the National Risk-Based Priority Panel, and other programmatic factors including the potential availability of responsible parties to conduct the work.

WASTES AND VOLUMES

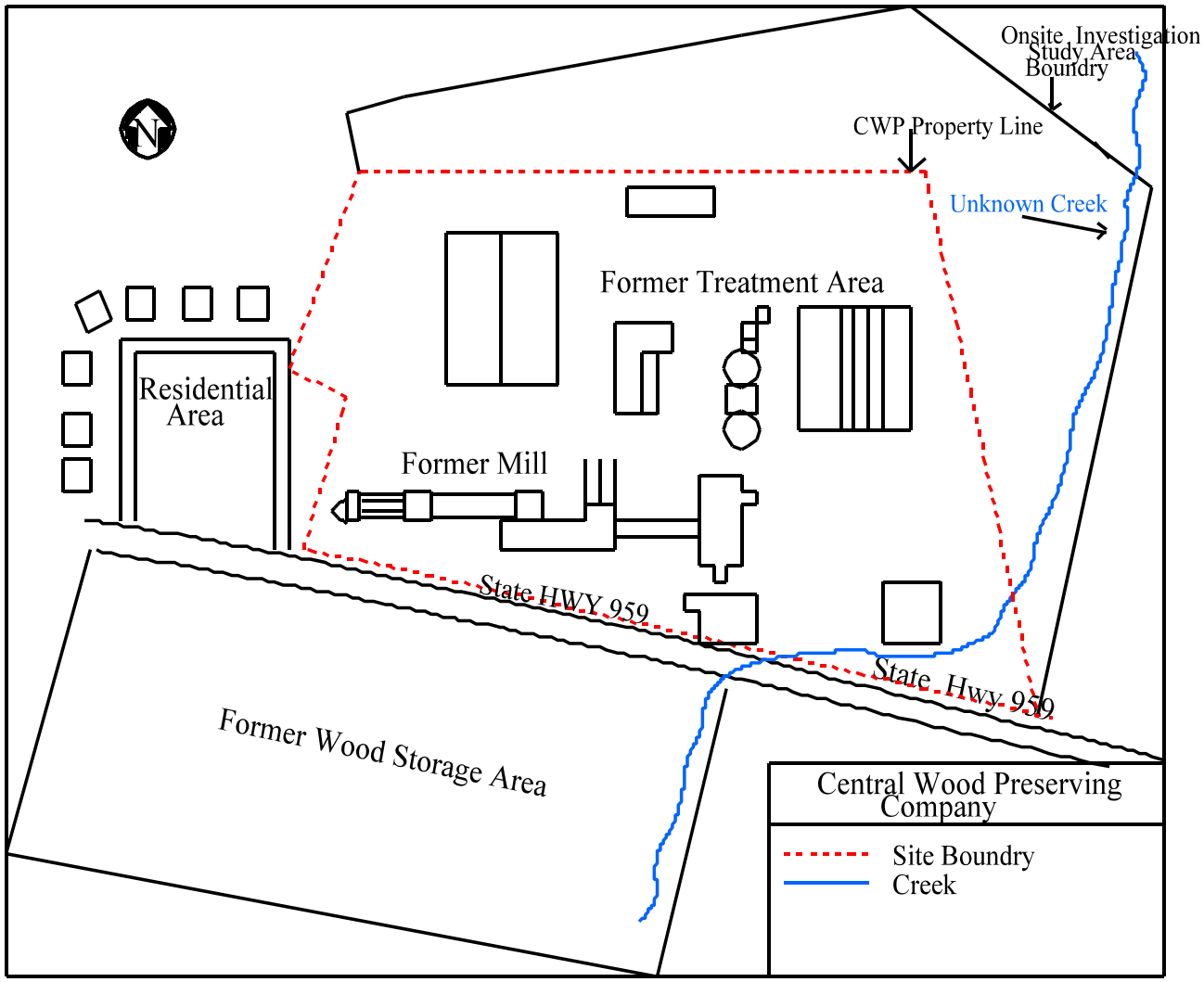
The estimated waste volumes are:

- 19,060 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil/sediment.
- 9,200 cubic yards of creosote contaminated soil/sediment.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

NPL Inclusion Proposal Date:	January 19, 1999
NPL Inclusion Final Date:	May 10, 1999
NPL Deletion Proposal Date:	n/a
NPL Final Deletion Date:	n/a

SITE MAP



SITE HISTORY

- 1950's-1973: Site operated under the name of Central Creosote Company in which creosote was used as the wood preservative.
- 1973-1991: Facility was sold and the name was changed to Central Wood Preserving, Inc. The preserving agent was changed from creosote to Wolmanac (a solution of copper oxide, chromic acid, and arsenic acid; also known as CCA).
- January 1, 1991: Facility owner declared bankruptcy and ceased operations.
- Mar. 1992: Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) conducted a site visit and confirmed that the wood preserving and processing portion of the site was inactive.

- 1992- 1995: EPA's response contractor conducted several assessments during this period. One assessment indicated elevated levels of arsenic and chromium in soil and sediment, and asbestos fibers in tank insulation samples.

- 1995: EPA performed a time critical removal action. During this phase, several site structures were removed, tank contents were disposed, and surface soil near the main facility operations area was removed from the site. A tank containing asbestos was bagged and left onsite.

- Jan. 19, 1999: EPA proposed the site to the NPL.

- Jan. 1999: EPA initiated a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) on the site.

- Feb.-Apr.1999: EPA collected groundwater, surface water, soil, sediment, and structural material sampling as part of the RI/FS.

- May 10, 1999: EPA finalizes site on the NPL.

- Jan. 26-28, 2000: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducted sampling in the Creek for the purpose of determining if there are impacts to the ecological community. The FWS conducted toxicity testing on samples from the creek and collected sediment samples for metal analysis. The results of this additional data concluded that although there were observed effects to the habitat, the results could not be linked to site-related contamination and that the low diversity of the habitat may be a result of limited physical habitat.

- Nov. 2000: The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report and the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment reports were completed. All reports can be reviewed by the public at the site repository, which is located at the Aubudon library in Clinton, Louisiana.

- Nov. 29, 2000: EPA conducted an open house in Clinton, Louisiana, for approximately 30 members of the community. The purpose of the open house was to present the proposed plan for the community. The proposed plan listed 3 options for addressing the contamination at the site: thermal desorption, incineration, and a RCRA vault. The EPA and State recommended thermal desorption as the preferred alternative.

- Jan, 24, 2001: EPA conducted a formal public meeting on in Clinton, Louisiana for approximately 11 members of the community. The purpose of the public meeting was to discuss the thermal desorption preferred alternative and to solicit comments from the community.

- Apr. 5, 2001: The Record of Decision was signed by the EPA Deputy Regional Administrator. The Selected Remedy involves the on-site Thermal Desorption of 9,200 cubic yards of creosote-contaminated soil and sediment and off-site disposal of 19,060 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil and sediment.

- May 31, 2002: The Final Remedial Design (engineering specifications, drawings, and blueprints for the Remedial Action) was completed.

- Sep. 25, 2002: The State Superfund Contract was signed by LDEQ.

ENFORCEMENT HISTORY

November 10, 1998: A PRP search was conducted and no viable PRPs were identified.

HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The human health risk assessment concluded that there are elevated health risks associated with arsenic involved in the former wood preserving operations. By addressing the human health risks, the ecological risks will also be addressed.

RECORD OF DECISION

The ROD was issued on April 5, 2001.

Main cleanup components of the ROD include:

- Thermal Desorption - Approximately 28,260 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment will be excavated from the site. Of this amount, approximately 9,200 cubic yards will undergo treatment on-site via thermal desorption to address the creosote contamination. The remaining ash from the thermal desorption as well as the approximately 19,060 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil/sediment will be sent offsite to a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C hazardous waste facility for treatment and disposal in accordance with the RCRA Land Disposal Restriction standards.

- Buildings and debris piles - Buildings and debris piles which prevent equipment from excavating contaminated soil will be sent off-site for disposal.

- Institutional Controls - Since wastes below 5 feet would remain on-site, the East Feliciana Police Jury has agreed to provide easements, covenants running with the land, and/or deed notices to the affected property as appropriate or as allowed by law.

- Long Term Monitoring - Groundwater monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that the wastes left in place below 5 feet do not impact the deep aquifer.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Site Mailing List:	200 people on the mailing list
EPA Open Houses:	11/30/00
Site Status Fact Sheets:	01/19/99, 11/00
EPA Formal Meetings:	01/24/01
Community Relations Plan:	Developed August 1999
Constituency Interest:	Limited public interest.
Site Repositories:	Audubon Library, P.O. Box 8389, Clinton, Louisiana 70722; Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 7290 Bluebonnet, Baton Rouge, LA 70810; and The U.S. EPA Region 6, Library 12th floor, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

Availability Notice: May 1999
Letters of Intent Received: None
Final Application Received: n/a
Grant Award: n/a

SITE CONTACTS

EPA Remedial Project Manager:	John Meyer	214.665.6742 or 800.533.3508
EPA Site Attorney:	Edwin Quinones	214.665.8035 or 800.533.3508
EPA Regional Public Liaison:	Arnold Ondarza	800.533.3508
EPA Contractor:	CH2MHill	972.980.2188
LDEQ Louisiana State Contact:	William Perry	225.219.3198

REALIZED CLEANUP BENEFITS

The 1995 EPA removal action eliminated immediate risks from above ground tanks and associated hazardous contents and overall addressed the short-term risks of an acute nature.

Remediation of the contaminated media will reduce the long-term health and ecological risks associated with the contaminants and protect the health of the residents living near the site.

Cleanup will restore the 17 acre site for residential use and restore the Creek for recreational use.